

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

1903

Dominion Grange of Canada

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

NOTE—Secretaries are requested to read the reports of committees under Good of the Order.

A report from the delegate appointed to go to Ottawa regarding the appointment of a Railway commission will be found at the close of this report.



PROCEEDINGS

— OF THE —

Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting

— OF THE —

Dominion Grange

— OF THE —

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

— HELD AT —

TORONTO, ONTARIO

February 4th and 5th, 1903.

BURLINGTON, ONT.

THE GAZETTE PRINTING OFFICE.

1903.

Officers of Dominion Grange, 1903.

Worthy Master.....	BRO. JABEL ROBINSON.....	Middlemarch
" Overseer.....	BRO. HENRY GROSE.....	Lefroy
" Secretary.....	BRO. WM. F. W. FISHER.....	Burlington.
" Treasurer.....	BRO. JAS. FALLIS.....	Newbridge
" Lecturer.....	BRO. W. J. GOODFELLOW.....	Craigwater
" Chaplain.....	BRO. H. PRIEST.....	Minesing
" Steward.....	BRO. W. A. E. PEER.....	Freeman
" Asst. Steward.....	BRO. J. A. JEFFREY.....	Whitby
" Gatekeeper.....	BRO. J. Bowman.....	Thornton

LADY OFFICERS

Ceres.....	SISTER MRS. ROBINSON.....	Middlemarch
Pomona.....	SISTER MRS. WM. GRAY.....	Londesboro
Flora.....	SISTER MRS. E. BROWN.....	Whitby
L. A. Steward.....	SISTER MRS. WARNICA.....	Painswick

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GEO. E. FISHER.....	Freeman
R. A. SUTHERLAND.....	Stroud

AUDITORS

WALTER RALSTON.....	Lefroy
WM. MARTIN.....	Innisfil

DOMINION GRANGE.

OF CANADA.

ORGANIZED JUNE 2nd, 1874.

"ESTO PERPETUA."

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

ALBION HOTEL, TORONTO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1903.

Worthy Master Bro. Jabel Robinson took the chair at 10.30 a.m.

The following officers responded on the roll being called by the Secretary.

Worthy Master.....	Bro. Jabel Robinson.
" Overseer	" John McDougal
" Secretary.....	" Wm. F. W. Fisher.
" Treasurer	" Jas. Fallis.
" Chaplain.....	" Jas. Skeoch.
" Lecturer	" Henry Grose.
" Steward	" J. A. Carswell.
" Asst. Steward	" W. E. A. Peer.
" Gatekeeper	" A. Jeffrey.
Flora	Sister Mrs. J. N. Futch.

After which the Grange was duly opened in the fourth degree, Sister Mrs. Futch presiding at the piano.

Bros. Jas. Fallis and W. E. A. Peer were appointed a committee on delegates credentials by the Worthy Master, and Bros. Jas. Fallis, W. Ralston, and Jas. Skeoch, a committee to strike standing committees.

The Secretary laid the minutes of the last annual meeting on the table. Moved by Bros. Jas. Fallis and J. Skeoch that the minutes as printed be considered, read, and that they be received and adopted.—Carried.

The Committee on credentials reported as follows:—

Worthy Master, we find the following delegates have presented their certificates:

No. of Grange	Name	P. O.
599	J. A. Carswell	Palmeiston
141	Jos. Bowman	Thornton
166	Jabel Robinson	Middlemarch
45	Chris. Grose	Lefroy
45	C. Cross	Nantyr
141	R. A. Sutherland	Stroud
146	W. Goodfellow	Craigvale
35	P. McDuffee	Omagh
200	W. E. A. Peer	Freeman
200	W. F. W. Fisher	Burlington
108	A. Jeffrey	Whitby
108	Leslie Austin	Whitby
166	Mrs. J. N. Futch	Middlemarch
166	John Lyle	St. Thomas
899	J. F. Brown	Sombra
899	M. T. Henry	Henry's Corners
899	Lyman Henry	Sombra
126	Harry Priest	Minesing
77	Chas. Saywell	St. Thomas
200	D. Jardine	Nelson
200	Geo. E. Fisher	Freeman
Div. 5	Jas. Skeoch	Corunna
" 4	Wm. Martin	Innisfil
" 21	James Fallis	Newbridge
" 23	J. McCausland	Heathcote
" 38	John Ramsay	Eden Mills
" 4	Henry Grose	Lefroy
" 45	Walter Ralston	Lefroy

JAMES FALLIS }
W. E. A. PEER } Committee.

Moved by Bro. Fallis, seconded by A. Peer, that the report of committee on credentials be accepted.—Carried.

The Worthy Master called for reports from subordinate Granges. Bro. Chas. Cross, of Grange No. 45, said he had been a member for many years and found the Grange the best organization in the interests of the farmer. Their meetings are most interesting and generally fairly well attended.

Bro. Chas. Gross reported Lake Simcoe Grange in a prosperous condition. Says they are taking in new members and the prospects for their Grange in the future are good.

Bro. Wm. Goodfellow, of Painswick Grange, spoke at some length of the Farmer's Association; thought they would do no injury to the Grange. He has been instrumental in getting Innisfil Grange reorganized.

Bro. Robinson referred to his effort to have the above association adopt the Grange principles, and come into the order instead of organizing a new body. Their objects had been accomplished in the United States by the workings of our order.

Bro. H. Grose expressed his opinion that our members were working contrary to Grange interests when they promoted the introduction of the Farmer's Association into localities already more or less occupied by Granges. Bro. R. A. Sutherland also thought it questionable whether the introduction of the new body would be of advantage to the Grange.

Bros. Skeoch, Martin and Priest also recommended the members to direct their energies towards the restoration of the Grange to its former position rather than to introduce competitors. Bro. Priest stated that there was plenty of room and material for the Grange in the north. The feeling there is favorable and only requires men to seize and hold their opportunity.

Report on Standing Committees.

Worthy Master.

Your committee appointed to strike standing committees beg leave to report as follows:

Committee on Legislation, Taxation and Transportation.

Bros. W. Goodfellow, G. E. Fisher, A. Jeffrey, F. Warnica, John Ramsay.

The Good of the Order and Woman's Work in the Grange.

Bro. Jabel Robinson, Sister Mrs. Fatcher, Bros. W. E. A. Peer and J. Skeoch.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

Bros. Wm. F. W. Fisher, H. Priest, George Fisher, Jos. Bowman and Leslie Austin.

Education.

Bros. John Lyle, J. A. Carswell, R. A. Sutherland, and Robinson,
All of which is respectfully submitted.

Jas. Fallis	} Committee.
Jas. Skeoch	
W. Ralston	

Moved by W. Ralston, seconded by Jas. Skrock, that the report of the committee to strike standing committees be adopted.—Carried.

On motion the Grange adjourned at 11.30 to meet again at one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Responding to the invitation of the Worthy Master, Bro. A. Jeffrey reported Union Grange as booming, and says they have sixty-one members. Their meetings are largely attended and they have adopted many forms of entertainment, some of which he outlined. They would like to get original pointers in the line of entertainment.

Bro. McDuffee reported Halton Grange as being in rather a precarious condition. The members are growing old and gradually dropping out and new members are not being introduced to take the places. He has good hopes of organizing Hornby Grange. Knock Grange was represented by R.A. Sutherland. He said it was in a most flourishing condition they meet twice a month, handle some salt and purchase some goods. They expect to initiate a number of members shortly.

Bro. John Lyle presented the following report of Apple Grove Grange:

Apple Grove Grange, No. 166, Elgin County.

Apple Grove Grange has had a very prosperous year, having added several new members, which is very encouraging. We meet the first and third Friday of each month, except in July and August. We have an annual outing or picnic. That is well attended and enjoyed by all, and the way that the regular meetings were attended show plainly the interest that is being taken in them, especially by the younger members. They seem to realize the educational advantages of the order, and the effect of the practical addresses delivered in our hall is evident in the thrifty appearance of the farms in the neighborhood. This is when a Grange, when established, not only encourages its own members, but acts as an incentive to the farmers of the district to improve and beautify their homes. Apple Grove Grange has been fortunate in having our worthy Master of the Dominion Grange Brother Jabel Robinson and his family as their leading workers. You are all well aware that in all farmers' organizations the actual work falls on a few. We try to get out all the members we can to our regular meetings, as it is very discouraging for the Brothers or Sisters to prepare papers and read them to empty benches. We pre-

pare a programme for the year, stating who will take part each night, and the subjects to be discussed. Each member was supplied with one of these programmes. Last year each family was allotted one night to entertain the Grange, and it was very satisfactory. Another idea that was started this year was appointing two captains; they chose sides, and the side showing the poorest attendance had to provide an oyster supper for the Grangers and their friends. It worked well, as we had a very good attendance each night. All matters of interest to farmers were brought forward and thoroughly discussed. The year past has only been a fairly prosperous one for farmers in West Elgin. The hay crop was large, but owing to the rain, was badly saved, and now it is coming out of the mows in a poor musty condition. Corn was about half a crop; oats and barley, good. The acreage of fall wheat was small, the sample rather poor and light in weight. Most of the grain is being chopped and fed. Roots only fair, dairy products good; grass fed cattle did not do well owing to the soft nature of the grass. The price of pork has kept up well, but the high price of corn and mill feed, where farmers have to purchase, leave the margin of profit very small. Some of our cattle men are letting out 2 year old steers to farmers agreeing to pay from 8 to 9 cents per pound of gain per steer, the cattle to be finished ready for export by May 1st.

Forest Rose Grange, Bro. Chas. Saywell reported as being in excellent condition. The attendance is good. The entertainment worthy of the attendance. Public questions are discussed and the young members particularly are taking an active interest in the work.

Maitland Grange as reported by Bro. Carswell meets regularly. Discusses questions of interest to farmers. Their members keep in good standing. They do some business in salt and other articles. Said that some Granges far distant from place of meeting could not be represented owing to the expenses being too great. Their prospects are good for an increase of members. The ladies are beginning to come in. At their last meeting they discussed corn, the silo, and ensilage. Also discussed the question of municipalities taking their assessment once in two or three years, the payment of taxes to the Treasurer direct, and of holding Township elections once in two years as in the case of County Councils.

Bro. H. Priest says there is some activity in Menising Grange. Referring to the status of membership, he said that many of those who had previously belonged to the Grange had not properly severed their connection therewith. He thought many of these people

would return to the fold if they were shown their true position. He had strong hopes of improvement in the Grange of the north.

Bro. Jas. Fallis stated that at the last meeting of Balmore Division Grange they discussed the question of Free Rural Mail Delivery; a resolution favoring the introduction of that system into Canada was adopted and he made the following remarks supporting their views.

At a regular meeting of the Belmore Division Grange, the matter of free rural mail delivery was introduced. Several members addressed the meeting on the advantage that would accrue to the farming community if such a system was adopted. Whereupon it was moved and carried that our delegate to the Dominion Grange be requested to present our views on this important subject.

What the future may bring forth in the way of invention and improvement no living person can conjecture. With long distance telephone, electric power transmitted many miles from its source, electric cars speeding their way through tunnels, under rivers and beneath populous cities, and last but not least, wireless telegraphy. We may well ask what next.

I think it is the opinion of the majority of the farmers of this country that the time has arrived when we should call for increased privileges in regard to "Mail Delivery." We gratefully record the many improvements within the last few years. Special trains have brought the great dailies within our reach, in many vicinities before breakfast time, and in response to the general call for cheaper letter rates we were granted (in harmony with the British system) the two-cent rate in Canada. It was feared by the powers that be, that the finances would not bear this new departure, but I think the increase of letter writing within the last three years has justified the change, and may we not reasonably expect that still greater things will be accomplished. It is very important that the farmer should be well informed as to the state of the markets, and fluctuating as it does, great changes often take place between the date of issue of the paper and the date of reaching the home, inasmuch as in some places the farmer may be from three to five miles from the post office.

Some might say that such an experiment as rural delivery would be ruinous financially to the postoffice department. This objection may be met in part at least by the fact that the number of persons who would then take a daily paper would be largely increased, thus adding to the income of the department, and also the services of some of the mail carriers, as well as possibly a num-

ber of small post offices could be dispensed with, thus materially lessening the expense that now is incurred.

I have used the word experiment, but it is no longer an experiment, for in many rural sections in the United States, this system has been in operation for some time, and so far as we have been able to learn the results are quite satisfactory. If we have followed our American friends in the adoption of the two-cent stamp letter rate, with such satisfactory results, the system of rural mail delivery, well deserves at least a trial.

We would suggest that the Executive Committee of the Order bring this matter to the notice of the Government, (to the Hon. Mr. Mulock in particular), and urge their consideration of this, to us an important matter.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES FALLIS.

Bro. D Jardine reported Burlington Grange as being small in membership, but holding interesting meetings regularly. The young people took an active part. He was instructed to request the assistance of Dominion Grange in securing some amendments to the Fruit Marks Act, especially the clause demanding compulsory branding with a designation of grade. He was also instructed to bring the appointment of a railway commission to the attention of the Grange.

Bro. H. Grose said that all the Granges in South Simcoe division are in good working order.

Master's Address.

The Worthy Master then read his annual address as follows:—

To the Officers and Members of the Dominion Grange:

We have again met in this beautiful city of Toronto, to hold the twenty-eighth session of the Dominion Grange. At every session it has been customary for the Master to address the members in a few words, on the most important questions in which as farmers we are interested.

Although no new Granges have been organized during the past year, none have surrendered their charters, while quite a number have added to their membership. I have no doubt that if an effort were made a large number of new Granges could be organized, for the farmers of Canada never seemed to see the value of unity so much as they do now, when all other classes are thoroughly organized. A Farmers' Association was formed in this city during the

month of September last, and quite a number of branch associations have been formed in the counties, for the purpose of combating the associations that have been formed, to secure Government aid, to allow them to tax other classes for their special benefit.

As farmers and tillers of the soil, we are in full sympathy with all other associations of farmers who have for their object the general welfare of the farming community, as well as all those who labor to make our country prosper, believing that when the farmers are successful all other classes will be prosperous.

We are pleased when we see the manufacturers and all other industries thriving in Canada, but we do not think that this should take place at the expense of those who work the land, whose exports contribute more than all others to the wealth of our country, and to whose products but little or no protection can be given by the Government. While we do not object to the Government giving aid and fostering care to new industries, whenever the raw material is easy of excess or produced within our own country, and with other advantageous facilities, in order to place those industries well upon their feet, so that they can compete with other countries, but we object to them being petted and pampered forever. With improved machinery, Canadian skilled labor, cheap food, and free raw material, our manufacturers should not be at a disadvantage with our country. The farmers are always ready and willing to contribute their fair share of the taxation necessary for the revenue of the country, but consider they should not be required to do more, nor are they willing to be taxed for the purpose of making manufacturers and other millionaires. We ask that equal justice be given to all and special favors to none. Whenever a high protective policy exists but little revenue is collected.

No doubt an effort will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament, to increase the tariff on certain articles, which should not be tolerated, except it be for revenue purposes. So much has been said and written in opposition to trusts, combines and monopolies which appear to exist everywhere, but as yet but little has been done against them.

The President of the United States, in his message to Congress used strong language against organized capital, which is carrying things with a high hand in that country, but what has been done to counteract it? Capital and Labor are so often arrayed against each other in deadly compact, and the whole community has to suffer in consequence.

In the northern climate fuel is as of much importance as food

and clothing, and the poor have to suffer for the want of it because Capital and Labor disagree as to their share of it. Labor is the creator of Capital, but without Capital, employed Labor would often languish. The very best understanding should exist between them. When Capital becomes the tyrant and grinds Labor down to a starvation price, it can only be met by a refusal to work, and must organize for protection; but when Labor becomes a mob, uses violence and refuses to allow others to work, it then becomes tyrant in turn. Courts of arbitration should be established where all disputes between Capital and Labor should be settled.

The great and wise Creator of all things has buried within the earth many things of great value to use. Perhaps the coal which is the sunlight of former ages is of the most important to us. It seems that nearly all nations have committed the error of allowing this valuable commodity to become the private property of a few individuals. If it is not too late, I trust that the Canadian Government will see that the coal measures which are found in many places throughout this vast Dominion are reserved as a heritage for this and future generations, to whom it is as necessary as pure water, air and sunshine.

The transportation of our products to the seaboard is a question in which we are very much interested. It is very essential that we should raise the most, and the best possible from our farms, but when the carriers are allowed to take whatever they please as their share of it, and combine for that purpose, we feel discouraged, especially when we learn that the railroads to which we have given large grants of public money carry the products of the American farmer a much greater distance at a cheaper rate. The Minister of Railways and Canals has promised to appoint a commission, whose duty it will be to see that justice is done to all parties on this matter, and we hope we will not be disappointed.

We are all interested in immigration. Our Government is spending over one-half million dollars per annum to bring people here to help to develop our vast territories. We have room for many millions of people, but in my opinion more discrimination should be used as to the class of people that are brought into our country. We must get the right kind, even if it takes longer. The people from Great Britain and Ireland seem to be the best adapted for our country; the stock from which they sprung is of the best. Shiftless, indolent people who will not comply with our laws, will bring discredit upon us. Fifty thousand good industrious persons of both sexes, suitable for farm work, could get employment and find good homes in the older part of Ontario, and some steps should be taken to secure them. Our climate is

healty and invigorating, and our soil is fertile. Our horses, cattle, sheep and swine, when compared with others on the continent, take first rank. With good management, an abundance of food can be produced for man and beast, with a large surplus to spare to feed less favored nations.

The people of Canada have much to be thankful for. We are a part of the most glorious Empire the world ever saw. We enjoy individual liberty and freedom to the fullest extent; our laws are of our own making, and while we obey them and discharge our duty faithfully, the whole force of the Empire will be put forth in our behalf. We govern ourselves; our taxes and obligations are of our own making. Our Government exists only by the will of the people, and if found unfaithful to their trust, can be dismissed on short notice. It is true that two political parties have taken possession of the country, and they think that they should own the body and soul of every man in it, and the country must be governed to suit their sweet will, whether it is in the country's interests or not, and if their party is not in power they think the country is surely going to the dogs. It is also true that some people will make use of either party for self-aggrandizement; they are not satisfied with a fair living, but desire to own and control everything any everyone else, and ask the Government to assist them to do it. Some have been so successful along this line that to-day we have many millionaires in Canada. I do not think that life is long enough for one man to earn a million dollars either with his hands or brain unless he gets a cinch on some one or something else.

Monopolies are being created by schemers in spite of the best Government, and the people seem to stand aghast, helpless. We want no radical measures introduced to prevent individuals from honestly and legitimately accumulating wealth, but we should see that those persons who have wealth should pay taxes to the Dominion Government in proportion to their wealth. Farmers and workingmen with large families are obliged to consume a large amount of dutiable goods, and therefore pay heavily to the Dominion taxes.

When Jacob blessed his children, he told Issachar that he would be a strong ass crouching down between two burdens. Surely things are so manipulated here in Canada that the picture of Issachar is fairly illustrated in the Canadian farmer. His productions must be produced by manual labor, the freight rate is regulated, not by him, the carriers get their pay, though his fruit is all spoiled on the journey through the neglect of the carriers; he is obliged to take what is offered to him for his produce, or not sell; he must give what he is asked or he cannot buy; he can only

succeed through industry, perseverance and economy. If he is successful no one else is injured. He cannot go on strike. If he did, and the strike became universal, the direst calamity would follow. He must plod on, though Capital and Labor combine against him, as we have seen they do.

If there is one thing more than another, that should raise a kick from the Canadian farmer, it is the lobbying that takes place at the seats of Government. Governments must feel much annoyed to know that an army of men are hanging around the Parliament houses for the purpose of button-holing, coaxing, and cajoling the members to assist them to wring something from the Government that belongs to the people. Perhaps the remedy would be to elect men as representatives who would resent any interference with their duties. It must be very humiliating to an honest politician to know that unprincipled men in his party have been guilty of stuffing the ballot boxes and committing other crimes for the purpose of keeping, or placing, their party in power. The utmost vigor of the law should be dealt out to those convicted. One of the objectional systems of party Government is the subscription to the election fund by both parties, to which men, with an axe to grind, or who are looking for a pull on the Government, or their party, subscribe liberally. It has been said that Government officials are assessed and contribute to this fund in accordance with the salary they draw. The people of Canada are mostly well-informed and need no campaign literature; then what is such a fund required for if not to bribe the electorate? The amount of money sent into some close constituencies to buy votes is enough to make an angel weep, or to make his satanic majesty blush for shame. It is not the party with the best arguments, but the one with the most money at its disposal, that usually wins the election. With a large central fund on hand for the avowed purpose of bribery, is it any wonder that unprincipled men secure a part of it for themselves and contaminate the voters, and are ready to commit any crime in the calendar for any party? In a Christian and civilized country like Canada one would be willing to swear that such an evil did not exist, but the facts are there, nevertheless.

Which party will have the moral courage to introduce legislation making it a misdemeanor for any person to subscribe any money to an election fund?

On the 4th day of December last the Ontario Government referred the liquor law to the people, but weighted it so heavily that it did not receive the required number of votes to become law, although a very large proportion of those voting endorsed it. The vote proved that the people of Ontario are in favor of temperance

legislation and a law to strictly prohibit public treating to intoxicating liquors should be passed and enforced.

The cry of "Canada for the Canadians" seems quite plausible at first glance, but when critically examined has but little weight. Suppose the English people were to say "England for the English," and adopt that policy, and suppose the agriculturists of Canada, who are fully one-half of the population, had no market but their own for their produce. How would it affect the farmers of Canada? How much would our farms depreciate in value? How much would our wheat, beef, cheese, pork, fruit, and other productions of the farm be worth? About one-half the value would be a fair estimate, and a general stagnation would follow. The farmers might live, but it would be in a crude state if they were shut out from the European markets.

The farmers of the United States have submitted to high protection duties and multi-millionaires is the result, while agriculture is not advancing in proportion. If the farmers there had no other market but their own many of them would barely eke out an existence. The law of righteousness and not selfishness should govern trade, and reciprocity with Britain, the Motherland, who is our best customer, should be encouraged.

No doubt an effort will be made during the next session of Parliament to get aid for another transcontinental railway. I believe that the Government should have had the first mortgage on all moneys advanced to railways or other corporations. Then the people would have had a voice in our railways and had a say in their management, and eventually been recouped for the outlay.

The cattle guards on railways occupied considerable time during the last session of Parliament. It was voted down in committee and again brought before the House and received similar treatment, but a commission has been appointed, and the Government has promised to deal with the matter next session.

Drainage beneath railways is very important to farmers. I introduced a bill on the question during the session of 1901, which passed the sub-committee, but did not reach the House, and again the same bill last session. The purport of it was that when lands were injured through the stoppage of water by railways, notice could be given in writing to the committee of the Privy Council, who should send their engineer to act with the local engineer, make the award, and see that the work was done. McGowan last session introduced a bill of a similar nature, perhaps somewhat more elaborate, but gave no greater facilities. Both bills were defeated by the sub-committee. The matter will have my close attention until relief is given.

The compulsory slaughtering of Canadian cattle at the place of importation in Britain received a good deal of attention in the House of Commons. A resolution was unanimously passed requesting the Government to bring the matter before the British Government, and I believe that the Minister of Agriculture is making a special effort to have the embargo removed. But when we remember that the British people have lost millions of pounds through the foot and mouth and other diseases among cattle we cannot wonder at their caution, especially when it is known that during some seasons of the year our cattle are shipped through the United States.

Free rural mail delivery has been discussed very freely by the Toronto Weekly Sun and other papers, and the many advantages clearly shown. In the United States some \$13,000,000 is spent annually for this purpose. Wherever it is introduced it is considered a great boon to the farmers, who could not be induced to return to the old system. It might not be a success in some of the sparsely settled districts, but it should be tried in some of the older and thickly settled parts of our country. I know nothing that would do so much to make farm life enjoyable and help to keep the young and old folks on the farm as a mail delivery once a day. Our farmers who do not already do so are all anxious to take a daily paper and keep in touch with the outside world. Unless they get a mail at least once a day the farmer cannot properly attend to his business. If the Postmaster-General, instead of going back to the old pod auger system of the weekly mails, as is talked of in some cases, will only stretch out his hand and reach the farmers every day, then will they have some reason to believe that the title of Sir William was not given him in vain.

As Master of this Grange I had the pleasure, as well as the honor, in company with my wife, of attending the National Grange of the United States, which met in the month of November at Lansing, Michigan. I have not sufficient powers of description to give you more than an outline of what took place there. Twenty-eight States were represented by the Masters and their wives, except Connecticut, Kansas and Rhode Island, who had not the support of a better half. The meetings were held in the Representative Hall in the Capitol building, and it was oftentimes filled to overflowing, the enthusiasm displayed was only equalled by the meeting held at Lewiston, Maine, last year. Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Mayors, and other representative men vied with each other as to which could do the most honor to the Grange. For one week the whole city was in full flag and decoration; at night the electric lights were strung across the spacious streets in

all directions and devices. The hotels and other houses were filled to overflowing. A very large public meeting was held and speeches made by the most prominent men of Michigan and replied to by some of the leaders of the Grange. The Governor gave a grand reception and refreshments were served. Such a polite crush we had not seen for many a day. The Bemment Manufacturing Company gave a banquet to about three hundred. It was a gorgeous affair. The speeches, wit, and repartee were of a high order. The Agricultural College, which is a few miles outside the city, gave a banquet, prepared and served by the young lady students, nearly all farmers' daughters, about one hundred and seventy-five in number. About five hundred young men are also there. Michigan claims to lead all the other States of the Union in numbers, equipment, and work done by the Agricultural College. The people all feel proud of the grand work that Michigan is doing for education. The Boys' Industrial School of the State is here. As musicians, singers, and in military drill they seem quite proficient. We visited the large Sugar beet factory. They can make from three to four hundred barrels of granulated sugar per day; the average barrel would weigh 315 lbs. Five dollars a ton was paid for the beets which made one barrel of sugar. A number of beet sugar factories are now in operation in Ontario, which we hope will prove to be a success. The Board of Trade of Grand Rapids extended an invitation to visit their city, which was about sixty miles distant. Over one hundred went on the excursion as guests. The Soldiers' Home and many of the busy lines of industry and the immense furniture factories and warehouses were visited, and we finished up with a banquet and speeches.

There are 550 subordinate Granges in Michigan, with over 35,000 members. The people of Michigan, of whom one-third were born in Canada, have a strong feeling of the Grange, many of them travelling a long distance to receive the sixth and seventh degree, conferred by the State and National Grange. It is evident that the people are actuated by a higher motive than sordid gain. Their hearts seem to beat in unison with the higher and nobler instincts of humanity. I have on previous occasions said and written so much in favor of the Grange that it seems unnecessary at this time to say much more, but if the farmers only realized how much good they could do for themselves and their country by co-operation, by meeting together, talking together, working and acting together, on every question in which they are materially interested there would be a Grange organized in every school section throughout the land in a very short time.

At this session let us give careful attention to all the questions

that have been sent by the Subordinate and Division Granges, and if any real grievances exists bring the matter before the proper authorities for remedy.

The labors of the husbandmen have been blest with a liberal harvest. During the past year in some sections the excessive rains injured the crops, but all the industrious amongst us have enough and to spare, so that our hearts are tuned to a song of thankfulness to the giver of all good for the many blessings we have received. I would ask you to attend regularly all the stated meetings; if possible, do or say something that will interest all those present; put your ideas in writing and all the benefit; send them to your local paper or the Sun; court criticism, it will strengthen you; debate every question on its merits that comes up in the Local or the Dominion Parliament. If your secretary will write to me I will send a copy of every bill introduced at Ottawa. Write to your local member for a copy of every bill introduced in the Legislature. Read the Weekly Sun and you will get the best up-to-date thought from a farmer's standpoint. If your postal facilities are good take a daily paper and keep abreast of the times.

In conclusion, let me say that I thank all the members of the Order for the courtesy and kindness shown to me at all times. A large number of you I have met at your homes, and I know well how much love you have for the Grange, and may each one and all of us so live and discharge our duty that when the Great Master calls we can obey the summons without fear. JABEL ROBINSON.

Moved by Bros. W. Fisher and Henry Grose, that the Master's address be received, adopted, and printed in the minutes.—Carried.

Considerable appreciation was expressed by a large number of those present of the ability and fertility of resource displayed in this address.

Secretary's Report.

The Secretary read his annual statement:

Worthy Master and Patrons:—

The following are the receipts and disbursements of the Secretary's office for the past year:

RECEIPTS.

To Dues Forest Rose.....	\$ 8 29
“ “ Apple Grove.....	13 92
“ “ Grand River.....	2 16
“ “ Hullet.....	5 40

" "	Minesing.....	3 60
" "	Union 108.....	9 30
" "	Edgar.....	1 44
" "	Burlington.....	2 40
" "	Belmore Divison.....	3 00
" "	W. Simcoe " 1901.....	3 36
" "	W. Simcoe " 1902.....	3 36
" "	Beaver Val. ".....	9 12
" "	W. Lambton ".....	2 56
" "	N. Bruce.....	10 86
" "	S. Simcoe ".....	12 26
" "	W. Middle'x ".....	5 44
" "	Union ".....	5 04
"	Treasurer Dominion Grange.....	17 50
"	Supplies to Granges.....	7 76

\$126 77

DISBURSEMENTS.

By	Printing 500 Copies Minutes.....	\$ 17 50
"	Printing 200 Copies Circular.....	1 50
"	Stationery.....	1 30
"	Postage.....	4 27
"	Paid Treasurer.....	102 20

\$126 77

Again it becomes my duty to report a year of comparative inactivity in our history. This condition of affairs cannot naturally continue many more years without resulting in some of our meetings being announced as our last annual meeting. The alternative in that case for the subordinate Granges is to also close their doors or seek for connection with the National Grange. For neither of these conditions do we believe our patrons are prepared. Our loyalty and gratitude to the order which has brought us such substantial advantages and instilled within us the sentiment of fraternity so highly appreciated forbids the former, while the latter would appear to be too much of a retrograde movement after having about thirty years in which to acquire merit and achieve a position which, considering the magnificent field of our operations should have been one of great distinction. In fact at present our organization and adherence to ritual and constitution are so slack as to unfit us for connection with a well disciplined body such as the National Grange.

Here allow me to emphasize not only the importance, but the absolute necessity for more regular and complete reports by secretaries of subordinate and division Granges to their superior Grange. Three or four Granges under the jurisdiction of Dominion Grange are sending in fairly comprehensive reports, but not one Grange fills out its report in the manner prescribed by the constitution. and which is necessary to enable the secretary to arrive at the real

condition of affairs or to determine the amount of fines and dues properly due to this Grange.

The following is a list of Granges in good standing:

DIVISION GRANGES	SUBORDINATE GRANGES	SUBORDINATE GRANGES
Belmore 21	Howick 68	Union 108
	Maitland 599	Minesing 126
W. Middlesex 17	Centre 224	Apple Grove 166
	Alliance 156	Edgar 153
	Battle Hill 188	Burlington 200
	Metcalf Victoria 137	Hullet 393
W. Simcoe 37	Banda 385	Forest Rose 77
	Glen Huron 632	Knock 141
	Honeywood 423	Painswick 146
Beaver Valley 23	Mill Creek 180	Lake Simcoe 45
	Heathcote 406	
	Eldorado 278	
	Enterprise 116	
	Mt. Hope (in part) 265	
N. Bruce 32	Prospect 59	
	Centre Bruce 373	
	South Elderstie 435	
	Williscroft 413	
	Eden Grove 526	
W. Lambton 5	Silman	
	Protection	
Union 38	Erin 198	
	Ballinafad 218	
	Farmers' Home 344	
S. Simcoe 4		

The list of Granges reporting shows them to be distributed in a general way over the province; and also shows large districts to be represented in the Grange world.

During the year a request has come from Walter M. Sanford, of Upper Pereaux, N. S., for particulars as to procedure in re-establishing Granges there; and it was thought some work would be reported from that quarter, but no information of this nature has come to hand. And some of the Granges to the north have applied to this office for literature of service in organizing new Granges. No literature of this kind has been in my possession since assuming the duties of Secretary. Probably no better use could be made of the funds now in the hands of the Treasurer than to expend a portion of them in filling this want.

Other Granges have intimated that a suitable organizer or lecturer could accomplish much in their districts.

The main object of this annual meeting is to impart information, diffuse enthusiasm, and place ourselves in a position to discharge our obligations to the public, which we recognize is one of our chief duties. By earnest attention to these features we may greatly enlarge our experience in the transformation which has been and is taking place in commercial, social, and educational circles, largely due to the leaven of Grange influence. A reference to such subjects seems a noticeable digression in the Secretary's report, but anything which will stimulate the members of the Order to greater activity will show its effect in the Secretary's office and work before it is seen or felt elsewhere.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. F. W. FISHER, Secretary.

Treasurer's Report.

Worthy Master and Patrons,—

My receipts and disbursements for the year are as follows :

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, as per last audit	\$155 41
Received from Secretary	102 20
	<hr/> \$257 61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Jabel Robinson, W. M.	\$25 00
“ Secretary for Printing Minutes	17 50
“ Secretary Salary	40 00
	<hr/> \$ 82 50

Balance on hand\$175 11

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. FALLIS, Treasurer.

On motion of Bros. John Ramsay and H. Grose, consideration of the Secretary's report and the Treasurer's report were laid over until the report of the Auditors was brought down.

Bro. John Lyle was appointed an auditor by the Worthy Master and Bro. Wm. Goodfellow by the Grange.

Auditors Report.

We certify that we have examined the Secretary's books and the Treasurer's book and find them correct, with vouchers for expenditure showing a balance in the treasurer's hands of one hundred and seventy-five dollars and eleven cents (\$175 11).

JOHN LYLE,
W. J. GOODFELLOW, } Auditors.

Moved by Bros. Lyle and Goodfellow that this report be adopted, this motion to include the adoption of the Secretary's report and the Treasurer's report.—Carried.

Resolutions from a number of Granges on various subjects were read. They related to cattleguards, drainage, assessment of corporations, railway commission, transportation, The Fruit Marks Act, etc. These were discussed by Bros. McDuffee, G. E. Fisher, J. Fallis, H. Grose, the Worthy Master and others. They were finally referred to the committee on Legislation.

Worthy Master declared open Grange to receive the deputation from the farmers organization. Members present, Messrs. Lockie, Wilson, W. L. Smith, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Annis, and Mr. Beam.

Mr. Wilson was first called upon to address the Grange. He expressed the hope that the most cordial relations would always exist between these two bodies.

Mr Smith ask the co-operation of the Grange in bringing certain questions before the attention of the Dominion Government.

Mr. McLeod said he was a creamery operator. Suggested that farmers energy be concentrated in order to accomplish greater results.

Mr. Annis asked for co-operation. Said he had never lived within the reach of either Grange or Patrons. Did not wish to antagonize any other interests.

Mr. Beam was in full sympathy with the Grange. Said their work was in common with ours. Thought there was room for both organizations. Referred to light assessment of railway corporations. Farmers are to blame for not asserting their rights.

On the Grange being again called to order, Bros. W. Ralston and R. A. Sutherland moved that Bros. J. Fallis and H. Grose be a committee to meet the Farmers' Association this evening.—Carried.

On motion the Grange adjourned from 5.30 p. m. to 9 a. m. to-morrow, with the understanding that the Committee should in the meantime prepare their reports.

Second Day.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5TH.

MORNING SESSION.

The Worthy Master opened the Grange promptly at 9 o'clock.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Bros. Grose and Fallis reported having attended the joint meeting of bodies asking to have a deputation wait on the Government regarding the appointment of a railway commission. The former said that no opportunity was afforded them to represent the Grange. Bro. Fallis said there was a good meeting; he approved of the conclusions arrived at. There was no discussion of passenger rates at the meeting. He also approved of the appointment by the Dominion Grange of a representative to wait on the Dominion Government. After some general discussion it was moved by Bros. Ramsay and McDuffee that we proceed to appoint a delegate to wait on the Government at Ottawa in conjunction with representatives of other bodies on the subject of appointing a railway commission.

Moved by H. Grose, seconded by W. Goodfellow, that W. F. W. Fisher be the Delegate from this Dominion Grange to co-operate with the Deputation from the other Associations to meet the Dominion Government on Feb. the 11th, 1903.—Carried.

Committee on Agriculture and Horticulture.

Worthy Master and Patrons,—

Your Committee on Agriculture and Horticulture beg leave to report as follows:

In reviewing operations on the farm the past year, we find that in many low-lying sections excessive wet did material damage, especially to the quality of hay and to the corn and root crops, but that on the whole the season has been one of more than average profit; and generally speaking blessings have been most bountifully bestowed on those engaged in the various branches of agriculture.

The scarcity of farm labor and domestic help is one of the serious drawbacks to this occupation; in many sections help to carry on ordinary farm operations being simply unobtainable, and considerable loss was sustained on this account.

Continuous employment instead of engaging help for a short season might to some extent obviate this difficulty. Our chief hope, however, is in the probable tide of immigration, which is turning towards our shores, and we suggest that our local Government be urgently pressed to induce a large number of agricultural laborers to remain in old Ontario. Far off fields are always said to look green, but we are fully of opinion that first-class opportunities are still open to energetic men of the right stamp here in the older sections of Ontario.

The use of larger sized machinery and implements will, we think, also be a means of relieving the labor question.

The agitation in favor of rural mail delivery forms a favorable prospect for future conditions on the farm.

Farm life is becoming more attractive owing to the education gained through the Grange, the Farmers' Institute, and other means opening up year by year; and by the increasing sentiment in favor of adorning our homes and their surroundings; and by participating in judicious and healthy enjoyments and recreation. These features are all most desirable to relieve the proverbial monotony and drudgery so long an adjunct of our occupation.

In the line of horticulture as relating to fruit growing we find that the past season generally speaking has been a favorite one for the orchardist and gardener. The area under small fruits and trees is gradually being extended, experience going to show that the belt in which some lines of fruit may be successfully cultivated is much larger than was supposed a few years since.

Apples were a fair crop generally speaking, though owing to excessive wet, fungus was unprecedentedly common. An unusual amount of plum and peach rot and leaf curl could also be traced to the same source.

It was expected that the cold wet season would so inconvenience insects that they would be less troublesome than ordinarily, and this supposition proved correct, particularly in respect to canker worms and caterpillars, but had no effect on scale insects, which multiplied very rapidly, showing that rapacious insects are more affected by the weather than those protracted by scales. Owing to the remedies not being sufficiently used the San Jose scale has greatly increased in infested districts.

If "eternal vigilance" is the price of liberty it is not less so as the price a fruit grower must pay to ensure a satisfactory result from his labors.

The cultivation of bees does not receive its due attention from either our farmers or fruit growers. They bring about important direct and indirect returns to both classes. Every farmer should keep at least a sufficient number of bees to ensure the fertility of the bloom on his various crops and to furnish his family with an abundant supply of honey. Bees should be protected by avoiding spraying with poisonous mixtures when fruit trees are in bloom. Insectivorous birds, their nests and young should also receive all possible protection and encouragement at the hands of all of our members. The extent of their usefulness is difficult to estimate.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. F. W. FISHER	} Committee.
HARRY PRIEST	
D. JARDINE	
CHAS. SAYWELL	
JOS. BOWMAN	

Moved by Wm. F. W. Fisher, seconded by H. Priest, that the report of committee on Agriculture and Horticulture be received and adopted, and inserted in the minutes.—Carried.

Report of Committee on Education.

To the Master and Members of the Dominion Grange,—

We, your committee on education, beg leave to report that we appreciate the excellence of our present educational system. Every child in the country has the opportunity of securing a training that will fit them for any ordinary calling; the facilities for securing a higher education being equally good. We recommend the general introduction of the subject of Agriculture as a text book in all our rural schools. This, we consider, the principal available improvement, our system being equal to or better than that of any other country.

We would like to see the proposal of amalgamating the small and weak sections given a trial; this would provide for many children the advantage of a graded school. The facilities for our children securing a liberal education would be greatly improved by providing some public means of conveyance to and from the school.

We further note with approval the sending of a commission by the Minister of Education to make enquiries into the working of the concentration system as applied in the United States.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN LYLE	} Committee
R. A. SUTHERLAND	
J. A. CARSWELL	

There was considerable discussion on the advisability of introducing Agriculture as a compulsory text book in rural schools. It was, however, decided the present optional system met all the requirements, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Moved by Bros. Lyle and Carswell that the report of the committee on Education be adopted.—Carried.

Good of Order and Woman's Work in the Grange.

Worthy Master and members Dominion Grange,—

Your Committee on Good of the Order and Woman's work beg leave to report as follows:

The farmer of Canada in order to become a success must be successful in securing a helpmeet whose heart and soul is engaged in the work, thereby making it possible to create a united liking for the occupation that they follow. Where this condition exists there will be found the keystone of prosperity. "What we long to do, we do well." The Grange is an institution introduced for the purpose of advancing the cause of Agriculture and when the man and wife work together in harmony at home how pleasant and beautiful it is, but how much more it becomes when a community unite in the bonds of fraternal brother and sisterhood within the Grange. Having united in this manner, it will be for the good of the Patrons of Husbandry to impress upon its members the principles of the Order as expressed in the ritual. This will tend to embue the people with a determination to meet together socially and for business, to aid each other, to beautify their homes, and raise the standard of agriculture in the neighborhood. In order to arouse this sentiment good and regular meetings should be held in the Subordinate Granges, with some definite, fixed purpose in view. Upon the officers of the Subordinate Grange depends in a large measure the weal or woe of this organization. In selecting these the very best material should be used, especially so for Master and Secretary. If these are incompetent evil results will manifest themselves.

The Order should take advantage of every available opportunity for utilizing the press. Through this medium hints at the good times we are having in the Grange might be scattered broadcast through the land. A synopsis of papers or addresses given at a meeting, together with other matters of interest, might be published to give outsiders an idea of the lines along which we work and what we seek to accomplish. The poet says :

Use the pen, there's magic in it;
 Never let it lag behind ;
 Write thy thoughts, the pen can win them
 From the chaos of the mind.

If we do this we will extend the influence of the Grange and enlarge the power and utility of the press.

The programme for meetings of the Subordinate Grange should be arranged far enough in advance so that all members may know what is to take place, and so be prepared to more intelligently ask questions and discuss matters during the session, than they would otherwise do where impromptu programmes are in vogue. In arranging programmes care should be taken not to overdo either the social or business feature of the meeting. Some happy mean should be found suitable for the Grange in question. The presence of ladies will aid materially in the work. They can take charge of the social functions, and by attending regularly will induce many young men of the neighborhood to do likewise.

With the introduction of creameries and similar institutions much of the drudgery attending the position of a farmer's wife in days gone by is passing away, and more time is being given to her to make the farmer and his family more contented with his calling and his home. Man cannot dispense with the sympathy and support of woman on the farm, neither can the Grange. To her belongs the privilege of fulfilling the poets purpose when he said :

Honor to woman entwining and braiding
 Life's garland of roses forever unfading.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. E. ARTHUR PEER	} Committee
MRS. J. N. FUTCHER	
JAMES SKEOCH	

Moved by W. E. A. Peer, seconded by James Skeoch, that this report on woman's work and the good of the order be adopted.

The chairman of this Committee was complimented by the Worthy Master.

The committee on Legislation brought down their report. It was read clause by clause and finally referred back to the committee for amendment.

A number of clauses in this report were suggested by resolutions from subordinate Granges. They were not acted upon owing to lack of information on existing laws and from conflict of opinion among the members as to their merit.

Moved by Geo. E. Fisher, seconded by D. Jardine, that the Statutes be made available at our next meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Bros. J. Fallis and W. E. A. Peer that deciding on the next place of meeting and the election of officers be first on the order of business after the noon recess.—Carried.

On motion the Grange adjourned from 12 noon until 1.30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the Grange was called to order Bros. Ramsay and Fallis moved that the place for holding the next meeting be in the city of Toronto at the call of the executive.—Carried.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, both nominations and elections being by ballot.

Election of Officers.

The following were declared duly elected:—

Worthy Master.....	BRO. JABEL ROBINSON.....	Middlemarch
“ Overseer	BRO. HENRY GROSE	Lefroy
“ Secretary.....	BRO. WM. F. W. FISHER.....	Burlington
“ Treasurer.....	BRO. JAS. FALLIS.....	Newbridge
“ Lecturer.....	BRO. WM. GOODFELLOW	Craigvale
“ Chaplain	BRO. H. PRIEST.....	Minesing
“ Steward	BRO. W. E. A. PEER	Freeman
“ Asst. Steward.....	BRO. A. JEFFREY	Whitby
“ Gate-keeper	BRO. J. BOWMAN.....	Thornton

LADY OFFICERS.

Ceres	SISTER MRS. ROBINSON	Middlemarch
Pomona	SISTER MRS. WM. GRAY	Londesboro
Flora	SISTER MRS. E. BROWN	Whitby
L. A. Steward.....	SISTER MRS. WARNICA.....	Painswick

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

R. A. SUTHERLAND	Stroud
G. E. FISHER.....	Freeman

AUDITORS.

WALTER RALSTON.....	Lefroy
WM. MARTIN	Innisfil

Committee on Legislation.

We, your Committee on Legislation, beg leave to report as follows:

We have examined the various resolutions from Subordinate Granges, and would recommend the adoption of the following :

(1) That we do request the Dominion Government to establish a system of free mail delivery.

(2) That we believe it to be in the interest of our country that all wealth be equally assessed; and that the property of railway, telegraph, and telephone companies be assessed proportionate to their value compared with surrounding property.

(3) That we are of opinion that all railway companies should be obliged to conform to the Drainage Act as it now applies to farm property.

(4) That we urge upon the Dominion Government the importance and necessity of appointing a permanent Railway Commission with full powers to enquire into all grievances of shippers and to regulate and control freight and passenger rates.

(5) That we protest against the proposed increase of duties on agricultural implements.

(6) That while we are in sympathy with the original purpose of the Fruit Marks Act and recognize that much good has been accomplished by Sec. 7, and Clause A of Sec. 4, we submit that Clause C of Sec. 4 should be repealed, as in the opinion of this Grange it seriously hampers trade by exacting what it is impossible to perform; and that it has no commercial value, as the marks of an owner would not be recognized in any court.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. GOODFELLOW,	} Committee.
GEO. E. FISHER,	
J. A. JEFFREY,	
JOHN RAMSAY,	

Moved by Bros. Goodfellow and John Ramsay that the report of Legislative committee be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Bros. Fallis and Jardine that our hearty thanks be tendered to our Host Holderness for the use of his parlor for this meeting.—Carried.

The Worthy Master, assisted by Bro. McDuffee, then installed the newly elected officers, a number of whom afterward addressed the Grange on invitation from the chair. The wish was prominently expressed that a session of the next meeting be devoted to the exemplification of the unwritten work.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that at the next meeting of Dominion Grange I will apply to have the constitution amended regarding the admission of junior members.

JOSEPH BOWMAN.

The Grange closed in regular manner at 4.30 p.m., and after singing Auld Lang Syne the members dispersed.

A Few Words to Secretaries.

In making out your quarterly report be careful to fill out all blanks, such as name, post office, amount sent and date, signed by the Master and Secretary, and made out on the regular blank form, two of which are always sent with your receipt. Be sure to distribute all printed matter to your Grange. There is reason to believe that this is not done, but that it is laid aside and forgotten.

Secretaries of Division and Subordinate Granges and all other desirous of seeing a revival of the former strength of our order, will please forward to me the names of persons likely to circulate Grange literature.

It is the intention to send one report of the proceedings of the Dominion Grange for each family, and the Secretary should see that they are properly distributed, and if in any case enough should not be sent the Secretary should write for more and say who they are for and they will be sent.

WM. F. W. FISHER,

Secretary, Burlington.

Executive Officers for the Year 1903.

Worthy Master—Bro. Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch.

Worthy Secretary—Wm. F. W. Fisher, Burlington.

Executive Committee.

Bro. Geo. E. Fisher, Freeman.

Bro. R. A. Sutherland, Stroud.

MASTERS and SECRETARIES of DIVISION GRANGES, with their ADDRESSES.

No.	GRANGE	MASTER	ADDRESS	SECRETARY	ADDRESS	PROVINCE.
4—	South Simcoe	Wm. Martin	Innisfil	Walter Ralston	Lefroy	Ont.
5—	West Lambton	Jos. Brown	Sombra	James Skeoch	Corunna	.....
6—	Halton	W. V. Hopkins	Burlington	Peter McDuffee	Omagh	.....
7—	Lucknow	D. G. McKenzie	Lucknow	Wm. Davis	Lucknow	.....
17—	West Middlesex	John Mitchell	Glencoe	Arch. McIntyre	Glencoe	.....
21—	Belmore	John Stewart	Gorrie	A. Drummond	Clifford	.....
23—	Beaver Valley	Samuel Goodfellow	Duncan	George Clarke	Heathcote	.....
32—	North Bruce	Geo. Brown	Gresham	James McKee	Paisley	.....
37—	West Simcoe	John McLeod	Glen Huron	Alex. McLeod	Glen Huron	.....
38—	Union	A. Swindlehurst	Balinfad	Robt. Dredge	Rockwood	.....
57—	Victoria	Colin McDiarmid	Gladstone	John McGregor	Mekihin	Man

MASTERS and SECRETARIES of SUBORDINATE GRANGES and ADDRESSES.

No.	GRANGE	MASTER	ADDRESS	SECRETARY	ADDRESS	PROVINCE.
23—	Protective	Wm. Mobray	Sarnia, Box 116	James Skeoch	Corunna	Ont.
35—	Halton	A. Brownridge	Omagh	John McDougall	Milton West	.....

No.	GRANGE.	MASTER	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	PROVINCE.
45—	Lake Simcoe	Walter Ralston	Lefroy	W. D. Lennox	Churchill	Ont.
59—	Prospect	James McKee	Paisley	Wm. Lamb	Paisley	
68—	Howick	John Stewart	Gorrie	P. P. Aylesworth	Gorrie	
77—	Forest Rose	W. A. Hill	St. Thomas	J. K. McBane	St. Thomas	
92—	Mount Pleasant	K. McLean	Lucknow	Geo. Gillis	Langside	
100—	Farmer's Wreath	D. G. McKenzie	Lucknow	Wm. Davis	Lucknow	
108—	Union	J. A. Jeffrey	Whitby	Albert Carruthers	Whitby	
116—	Enterprise	Andrew Shore	Thornbury	Donald McMurchie	Loree	
126—	Minesing	Thomas Livingston	Minesing	Harry Priest	Minesing	
132—	Arkona	Hugh T. Wilson	Arkona	A. Backhouse	Arkona	
137—	Metcalf Victoria	D. Ramey	Longwoods	William Weber	Glenoak	
141—	Knock	R. Sutherland	Stroud	John Cowan	Vine	
146—	Painswick	Wm. Irvine	Painswick	E. Quantz	Allendale	
147—	Norfolk	Mathias Shilz	Renton	William Schilz	Renton	
148—	Carlisle	George Church	Carlisle	Charles Harper	Harper's Corners	
153—	Edgar	John Syme	Dalston	John Harrison	Edgar	
156—	Alliance	George Lethbridge	Glencoe	J. G. Lethbridge	Strathburn	
166—	Apple Grove	John Lyle	St. Thomas	J. N. Futcher	Middlemarch	
180—	Mill Creek	Samuel Goodfellow	Duncan	George Clark	Heathcote	
188—	Battle Hill	William Webster	Strathburn	Levi Annet	Glencoe	
196—	Erin	George Robertson	Erin	John Berry	Brisbane	
200—	Burlington	W. V. Hopkins	Burlington	Herbert J. Dynes	Burlington	
218—	Balinatad	A. Swindlehurst	Balinatad	R. Henderson	Balinatad	
224—	Centre	D. A. McRae	Appin	J. W. McFee	Appin	
253—	Victoria	E. B. Tole	Blenheim	Wm. H. Sterling	Rondeau	
265—	Mount Hope	John W. Park	Banks	Alexander Malcolm	Banks	
278—	Eldorado	John Wheeler	Clarksburg	Walter Hartman	Clarksburg	
344—	Farmer's Home	R. Dredge	Rockwood	John Ramsay	Eden Mills	
356—	Ninth Line	Samuel Stockton	Redgrave	John J. Winters	Redgrave	
357—	Canfield	Wm. Oxley	Canfield	Joel R. Smith	Canfield	
360—	Glanford	John S. Bates	N. Glanford	W. M. Calder	Glanford	
233—	Moncrief			Alex. Stewart	Cranbrook	
373—	Centre Bruce	Robert H. Currie	Gresham	George Brown	Gresham	
385—	Banda	Samuel Elder	Banda	J. T. Porter	Banda	

No.	GRANGE.	MASTER	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY	ADDRESS.	PROVINCE.
390—	Kinsale...	H. W. McBrien.	Kinsale	R. Rogers	Kinsale	Ont.
393—	Hullett.	H. M. Snell	Londesboro	William Gray	Londesboro	
397—	Grand River	William Wallace	Galt	James Henderson	Preston	
405—	Manilla	Henry Glendenning	Manilla	William Ramsay	Cresswell	
406—	Heathcote	William Vamplin	Heathcote	Thomas Dookes	Heathcote	
413—	Williscroft	David Robb	Williscroft	J. C. Sparrow	Williscroft	
423—	Honeywood	A. Tuplin	Honeywood	Thomas Barber	Honeywood	
453—	South Elderslie	Peter Essen	Gillis' Hill	Samuel Ballachy	Paisley	
471—	Acton West	Joel Leslie	Acton	J. L. Warren	Acton	
526—	Eden Grove	Lewis Emory	Pinkerton	Henry Young	Eden Grove	
543—	Spring			E. Cooper	Fordwich	
559—	Mount Herob.			S. Robinson	Vasey	
582—	Farmers' Friend	S. Lowrey	Clinton			
596—	Prospect Hill	Wm. Rowand	Walkerton	William A. Rowland	Walkerton	
599—	Maitland	J. Murdoch	Palmerston	John Carswell	Palmerston	
624—	Dufferin	Samuel Staley	Aylmer	D. C. Laur	Aylmer	
632—	Glen Huron	George Boys	Smithdale	John McLeod	Glen Huron	
658—	Albion	J. L. Mitchell	Glencoe	Robert McDonald	Newbury	
841—	Fair Valley	Robert McBeth	Millington	George Reid	Uptergrove	
874—	Peteral	D. R. Morrison	Peteral	M. Collins	Carberry	Man.
894—	Ayr	C. McDiarmid	Gladstone	G. S. McGregor	Mekiwin	
899—	Selman	W. T. Henry	Henry Corners	Amos Henry	Sombra	Ont.
920—	Union	James W. McLachlan	Plumas	Parker Smith	Plumas	Man.
941—	Fair Play	Neil W. Leckie	Sarnia	John E. Leckie	Courtright	Ont.
944—	Cold Springs	Thos. Sissons	Peterboro	D. Kennedy	Peterboro	
900—	Lorne	R. Ferguson	Wellwood	A. Thomson	Wellwood	Man.
926—	Palestine	John H. Beck	Gladstone	D. A. Broadfoot	Gladstone	
943—	Eden	Robert Riley	Eden	J. L. Walker	Eden	Ont.

Report of Delegate.

Worthy Master and Patrons,—

Your Delegate, appointed at this session of Dominion Grange just closed to accompany a deputation to Ottawa urging upon the Government the appointment of a permanent Railway Commission, begs leave to report as follows:—

The deputation was composed as follows:—

Toronto Board of Trade, two members.

Manufacturers' Association, three members.

Farmers' Association, three members.

Dominion Grange, one member.

Ontario Fruit Growers, two members.

Niagara Fruit Growers, one member.

Cattle Dealers, one member.

The members of the Government who received the deputation were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Messrs. Blair, Fielding and Paterson.

These ministers of the crown listened to the various speakers with marked attention and courtesy; asked a number of questions, and at the close of the interview stated the Bill might be expected to become law at the coming session of Parliament.

A memorandum was left with the Government setting forth in part four general statements and some remarks in support thereof.

This memorandum and the various speakers touched on many of the features considered capable of improvement, some of which follow:

First.—That rates on short hauls were too high. Many instances were cited where it was found cheaper to haul freight twenty to twenty-five miles by team than to pay railway rates.

Second.—As to rates on long hauls it was shown that in some lines of produce the carrying companies exacted from one third to one half the value of the goods at starting point for transportation.

Third.—The local rates prevailing in Canada were compared with those of the United States and some other countries. In no case were the rates found to be higher than in Canada, while in several instances they were found fifty per cent lower.

Fourth.—On traffic originating in the United States and passing through Canada the rates discriminated in favor of the American trade to a serious extent; and in some cases prohibiting trade.

Fifth.—It was shown that the classification of goods in the freight tariff made certain lines of freight pay an under share of the transportation charges.

Sixth.—It was also shown that by manipulating the carrying rate and the classification the railway companies can and do nullify the effects of the customs tariff in some instances so that articles which appear to have considerable protection really have no advantage in Canadian markets over those of foreign countries.

Seventh.—The companies having the power to alter rates at pleasure and without notice thereby cause great loss and inconvenience to dealers having contracts to deliver goods in advance.

Canada has a population of 350 per mile of railroad, as against 400 per mile in the United States, but charges do not bear at all a similar proportion. Labor and taxes on Canadian roads are much lower than across the line.

Canadian roads have received much more substantial Government assistance than the American lines, in many of which the State took bonds instead of giving bonus.

These and many other points applicable to the case were brought forward by members of the deputation, to show that a lowering and a readjustment of rates might be made to the great advantage of shippers and still have a fair profit for the railway companies.

It was pointed out that a Railway Commission composed of men of ability and energy and vested with full powers to investigate complaints and adjust inequalities and excessive rates, with no appeal from their decision, except to our court, and that on points of law, would remedy a majority of the evils complained of by the deputation.

Your delegate also had the privilege, in company with others interested, of waiting upon Sir William Mullock to press upon his consideration your request that the system of free rural mail delivery be given a test in some sections of the Dominion to prove whether or not it would be practicable on a large scale.

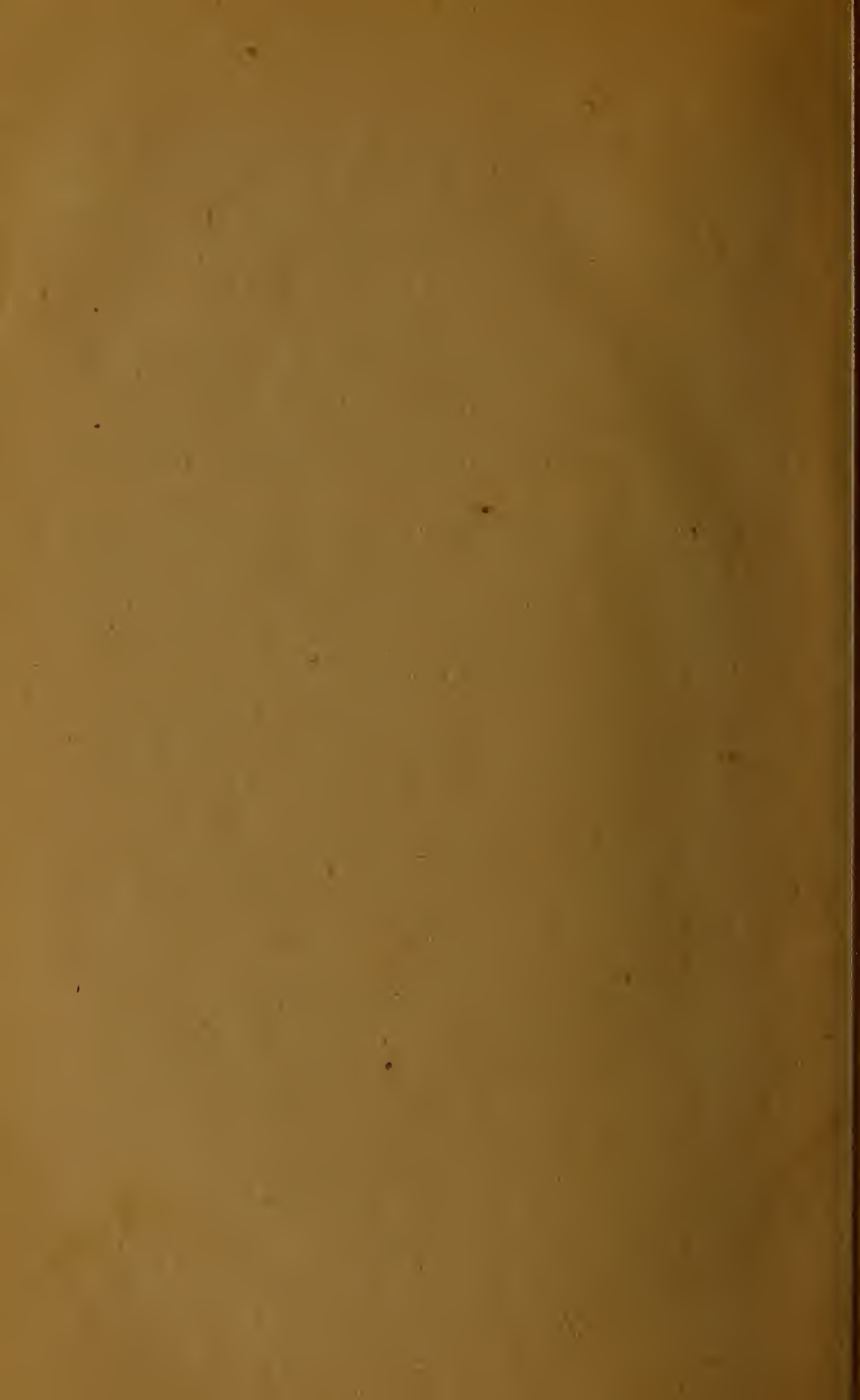
As in the former case the deputation was most courteously received and heard, and Sir William stated that he had agents now investigating the work of this plan in the United States. He said he had a reception mind for such a proposition. He feared, however, that the expense in connection would delay its introduction ; as all portions of the Dominion would insist in being treated in the same manner.

Your delegate also made use of the opportunity to make representations to the Department of Agriculture on your suggested amendments to the Fruit Marks Act. The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture was absent from the city, but prospects are favorable for a revision of the bill in accordance with your views as expressed in the endorsation of the report of the Committee on Legislation at Dominion Grange.

Your delegate was introduced in all cases as the representative of the Dominion Grange, and it must be a source of gratification to all members of the Order to know that this position ensured a respectful recognition ; and invested him with a dignity not to be attained in his private capacity.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. F. W. FISHER,
Delegate.



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Applications for membership, per 100.....	\$ 50
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Membership or Trade Cards, per 100.....	50
Bonds for Secretary and Treasurer, each.....	02
Blank Quarterly Reports, at the rate per 100.....	1 00
Blank Deeds (in duplicate)—special blank for use of Granges acquiring property	20
Song Books, with Music, each.....	10
Song Books, without Music, each.....	05
Seventh Edition of Manual, each (ordered under seal).....	20
Constitution, each 10c, per doz	1 00
New Edition of Fifth Degree Manuals, supplied Division Granges (under seal), each 10c, per dozen.....	1 00
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Orders on Treasurer	70
Gold Emblem Pins, each	1 10

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Remittances should be made by Postal Money Order, Express Order or Registered Letter, the first preferred. Fractional currency taken in one or two cent stamps. Money sent in any other way is at the risk of party sending.

WM. F. W. FISHER,

Secretary Dominion Grange,

BURLINGTON P. O., ONT.